BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

Möllwaldplatz 5
VIENNA IV, AUSTRIA
Tel. 65 42 04

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Vienna, 18 December 1959

41/116/23

Dear Friends,

Here are some important news items on planned or past activities of Peace Committees and other peace groups, in particular on the disarmament question:

GREAT BRITAIN-CAMPAIGN FOR LIFE

At a meeting of the General Council of the British Peace Committee on 1 November it was decided to launch a wide-spread Campaign for Life - the biggest ever held - leading up to a national Disarmament Conference on 13 and 14 February 1960.

A whole number of demonstrations and activities were planned. One of the first steps in the campaign was the Summit Appeal Petition, signed by over 70 distinguished British citizens and sent to Mr. Macmillan on 25 November. The Appeal in the form of a petition was sent to Peace Committees and will be used throughout the whole campaign, in the first place by the Peace Committee deputation to go to Paris on 19 December to speak to participants at the Western Summit Conference drawing their attention to the demands put forward in the Appeal.

The deputation will consist of representatives of various Peace Committees and will be led by two or three members of the Executive Committee. A send-off will be held in London on 18 December in the form of a meeting convened to "Speed the Summit".

A collection is being made to finance the deputation's trip to Paris and the campaign.

Special publicity has been got out for the campaign, including for example, posters on the following themes: Summit Now - No More Delays; No Tests in the Sahara; Disarmament Now - Scrap the Lot. The Peace Committee will bring out a special issue of its Broadsheet.

In various localities there will be poster parades, demonstrations etc., also advertising the February Conference.

On 19 December the Youth Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament are going to organise a picket around the French Embassy to try and stop the exploding of the French bomb in the Sahara.

A half-day discussion-conference on the economic consequences of disarmament will be held in London in January. Speakers are Professor Dickinson and Mr. J. Fyrth.

Aims of the campaign and Disarmament Conference in February are:

- an early Summit Conference
- an immediate agreement to stop all nuclear weapon tests for ever

- the first steps to be taken in 1960 to put the proposals for total controlled disarmament into operation.

Particular efforts are being made to work closely together with other peace groups. A great number of conference invitations will be sent to: Trade Unions, Trade Councils and Shop Stewards' Committees, Labour Party, Cooperative Party and Communist Party branches, Cooperative Women's Guilds and National Assembly of Women Groups, Youth Sections of the Labour Party, Young Cooperators and Youth Clubs, Peace Committees, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Groups, the Society of Friends, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and other peace organisations.

There are to be three sessions:

1) "Disarmament Prospects"
2) "World Without War"
3) "Joint Action for Peace."

A number of commissions will be set up at the beginning of the Conference to deal with the Conference business.

The first session will be preceded by a youth march to the conference hall and in the evening there will be a star programme with Paul Robeson as the principal artist.

The new General Council of the British Peace Committee will be elected during the Conference.

In Britain too some 700 people marched from Brize Norton to Oxford to protest against the round-the-clock American H-bomber flights from the air base at Brize. They demanded the closing down of missile and bomber bases and the banning of nuclear tests.

Eighty Labour M.Ps put their names to a motion in the House of Commons protesting against NATO supplying West Germany with "tactical atomic weapons and missiles of nuclear capability". It has now been signed by 101 Labour M.Ps.

France - Despite world disapproval and the unfavourable vote in the UN, the French Government is not budging in its plan to test an A bomb in the Sahara.

In a number of towns scientists and doctors took part in a series of meetings; they told the people about the danger threatening them. Other meetings are planned in Tours, Nancy, Troyes and Longwy. The Peace Movement is organising an assembly in Aix-les-Bains on 20 December and another is to take place in Bordeaux in February. A meeting of medical and hospital staffs is planned for 10 January in the Bouches-du-Rhone Department, to be preceded by a month of action against the danger of nuclear weapons, and succeeded by a national assembly in Paris on 7 February. All these activities enable new Peace Committees to be set up, in particular in various hospitals.

The French Federation Against Atomic Armament has published an appeal signed by 350 personalities and calling on the French Government to "voluntarily give up any plan to test nuclear weapons". The letter was signed by members of the Presidential Committee of the French Peace Movement, and by professors, doctors, priests, pastors, writers, artists and so on.

250 members of the crew of the "Liberté" have written to the President of the Republic protesting against the plan to test an

A bomb in the Sahara.

Following on the Army Minister's statements to the National Assembly, the Atomic Energy Workers Union (CGT) has issued a communique which says in part: "The Army Minister's statements announce a kind of joint agreement for the production of the French atom bomb. This agreement has never existed as far as the CEA staff are concerned. Mr. Guillaumat is in a good position to know that to carry out research and work on the bomb it was necessary to set up a special body called the Department of New Techniques, and later the Office of Military Applications.

Sweden - The campaign against the Swedish atom bomb, in which the Swedish Peace Movement is taking an active part, is being supported by broad sections of the population. A recent public opinion poll shows that 51% of those questioned opposed atomic armament. In 1957 the "no" percentage was only 36%.

The Peace Movement recently organised a big demonstration with a march and torchlight tattoo in the streets of Göteborg. A similar demonstration took place in Stockholm on 2 December, after which Professor Chkhikvadse, Secretary of the WCP, awarded a peace gold medal to the National Committee.

Holland - The Committee for the Cessation of Atomic Tests has sent to the Government a petition signed by 900 well-known citizens of Holland, asking it to demand the atomic powers to carry out a definite and controlled cessation of nuclear tests.

This Committee also sent a letter to the French Embassy in La Hague protesting against the Sahara Tests.

Czechoslovakia - The Czechsolovak Peace Committee, at its enlarged 40th meeting in Prague on 5 December, received its Peace Gold Medal from the hands of Mr. Fernand Vigne, Secretary of the WCP.

The meeting sent letters to Mr. Khrushchov, President Eisenhower, Mr. Macmillan and General de Gaulle. Another letter, containing the demands of the Czechoslovak people in particular for an earliest possible Summit Conference, was sent to the World Council of Peace.

German Federal Republic - In the last few weeks, about 8,000 residents of West Germany sent petitions to the Bundestag in the form of postcards opposing atomic armament.

Since the last Bundestag elections in September 1957 West German authorities have received about 23,000 protests against the atomic armament of the Bundeswehr.

Professor Walter Hagemann has been dismissed from his post as Director of the Institute of Journalism in Münster University for opposing the policy of cold war and the atomic arming of West Germany, and advocating peaceful coexistence.

Italy - Many activities are planned by the Peace Committee in the coming period, in particular a meeting in Turin between French and Italian scientists. The National Council of the Italian Peace Movement met in Rome on 17 December.

Senegal - The Senegal Peace Movement has issued a statement on the nuclear weapon tests planned by the French Government. Recalling the statement made by the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union censuring these tests, and calling attention to condemnation of these tests in the UN, the Senegal Peace Movement calls on "all

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forces of peace to mobilise in one single bloc to save Africa from the sad lot of certain countries in which such tests have been carried out."

Indonesia - The Indonesian Peace Committee will hold a particularly important conference in Bandung from 25 to 31 January 1960. The committeee of sponsors includes, among other personalities, Mr. Maladi, Minister of Information, Mr. Rumambi, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Sudjone and Mr. Sudibjo, Parliamentary Ministers, Mr. Arudji Kartawinata, Vice-President of Parliament, etc. President Sukarno received a delegation from the Indonesian Peace Committee and has agreed to make the opening speech. The Conference will be held in the Merdeka Building which, four years ago, was the scene of the famous Bandung Conference.

The Conference will be preceded by local and regional meetings. More than 500 delegates are expected and many foreign guests.

We are convinced that messages of sympathy and greetings would be a great encouragement to our Indonesian friends in their magnificent struggle against imperialism and for peace. They should be sent to the following address:

Komite Perdamaian Indonesia
Djl Raden Saleh 52
Djakarta, Indonesia.

Japan - After the impressive demonstrations of 27 November last protesting against revision of the "security treaty", more than four million Japanese in more than 600 towns and villages took part in strong demonstrations on 10 December expressing their opposition to revision of the treaty which is aimed at perpetuating American military occupation and push forward the remilitarisation of Japan. The workers are playing the main role in this mass resistance movement. They went on strike while students also organised big demonstrations.

United States - Pickets paraded before the UN headquarters in New York on 9 December, protesting against France's planned atom bomb test in the Sahara. They then walked up Fifth Avenue to stage a similar demonstration outside France's UN delegation headquarters.

A Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy has been set up in Hollywood by a group of actors, producers, directors and writers.

Argentine - A conference of the Buenos Aires Province Peace Committee recently took place during which delegates discussed some very important questions on the activities of the Peace Movement. They then elected the Executive Committee for the Province of Buenos Aires.

Puerto Rico - On 1 December, Day of Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Peoples, the Puerto Rican Peace Council sent a message of greetings and solidarity to the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS CAMPAIGN FOR DISARMAMENT

W.I.D.F. - The Women's Disarmament Assembly convened by the WIDF in Goteborg (Sweden) on 10-12 December, adopted three documents: a letter to the Four Powers asking them to speed up the Summit Conference, etc.; a letter to the Geneva Conference of experts; and a message to women's organisations and to all women of the world calling on them to coordinate their work in order to give a more forceful expression to their desire to win disarmament and

the cessation of nuclear tests.

F.I.R. - The Bureau of the International Resistance Federation met in Prague on 5 and 6 December. It adopted a resolution calling on former resistance fighters, deportees, war victims and their organisations to demand an end to the cold war, general total and controlled disarmament and the cessation of nuclear tests, etc.

I.C.F.T.U. - The 6th Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions unanimously adopted resolutions calling for all-round disarmament and the cessation of nuclear tests.

W.F.T.U. - Mr. Louis Saillant, on behalf of the WFTU Executive Committee, sent a letter to the Secretary of the ICFTU during its 6th Congress. The letter proposes a meeting of delegations from the two organisations at the beginning of 1960 to analyse the possibilities of cooperation and of drawing up a programme of joint activities in the economic and social field, as well as to discuss the problem of disarmament.

4/11/6/25

DÜSSELDORF TRIAL

Since 1 December the authorities have been trying to use police agents as "witnesses" in the trial of West German peace workers. This attempt has failed, the defence revealing that they are agents. Two other "witnesses" therefore, did not appear in court because of "sickness".

The court has been sitting in various other towns these last few days in order to hear "witnesses". It will close from 18 to 29 December and after two days of hearing - 29 and 30 - it will again close until 7 January.

Protests are coming in continuously and every day more denunciations of this scandalous trial are coming in. They include:

India - The All India Peace Committee censured the trial at a meeting in Ahmedabad.

Burma - The Peace Committee has issued a protest declaration.

USSR - Participants at the 3 December law section meeting of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries adopted a statement protesting strongly against the trial. They called on lawyers of all countries to do everything possible to stop this provocative trial and win an end to the persecution of democrats in the Federal Republic.

Poland - Mr. Ostap Dluski, President of the Polish section of the Interparliamentary Union and member of the WCP Bureau, made an important statement to the correspondent of Neues Deutschland.

German Democratic Republic - Convened by the Karl-Marx-Stadt Peace Committee, citizens of 21 countries met on 8 December and passed a resolution.

Czechsolovakia - The enlarged meeting of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee adopted a resolution on the Düsseldorf Trial.

Austria - The Austrian Peace Council has got out postcards bearing a message of solidarity addressed to the accused. Several Hundred cards will be sent to the accused in Düsseldorf.

France - A four-man delegation, nominated by the Seine Peace Council went to Düsseldorf to hand over to the court petitions signed during the Seine Peace Congress on 29 November.

Great Britain - British politicans and personalities, including

Canon John Collins, sent a protest letter to the German Federal Embassy in London. It was also published in several London newspapers.

The British Peace Committee has called on local committees to send letters to the press demanding that an end be put to the proceedings taken against the West German Peace Movement. It calls for a flood of protests to be sent to the German Federal Embassy in London. It has also asked members to send New Year greetings to the accused as an expression of solidarity with them.

Argentine - Dr. Eduardo Aleman, lawyer and President of the Argentine Peace Council, Mr. Alberto Casella, engineer and member of the Presidential Committee of the WCP and Dr. Norberto Frontini, lawyer and member of the WCP, went to the German Federal Republic Embassy in the Argentine to hand over a statement in support of the prosecuted leaders of the West German Peace Committee.

Brazil - Various Brazilian MPs have sent a letter to the German Federal Republic Bundestag protesting against the proceedings taken against peace workers in this country.

FOR NEGOTIATED PEACE IN ALGERIA

France - A few examples are enough to show how widespread is the Peace Movement's campaign for negotiated peace in Algeria. In the majority of the Departments of France the campaign is receiving widespread support from workers, peasants, civil servants, intellectuals and broadest sections of the people.

In La Creuse, for example, the Fresseline Municipal Council signed the Peace Movement's postcard and sent it to all Mayors of La Creuse asking them to follow suit. In Guéret, 300 cards were signed in a few hours at a stand set up at a fair while in another village, Azerables, 95% of the inhabitants signed. In this area 16 meetings have been held in less than 15 days and participants signed the card and took copies home with them for distribution. In the Gard Department a very successful Peace Committee meeting took place on 27 November; thousands of pamphlets have been distributed while at tables set up along the roadside signatures are collected. 28 deputations have been received by an SFIO General Councillor and he has handed over cards signed by thousands of people. Joint deputations went to the Ales Town Hall and to the Deputy Prefect. There have been dozens, hundreds and even thousands of similar activities going on throughout France. Funerals of young soldiers killed in Algeria are the occasion for veritable demonstrations for peace. Thousands of people accompany the coffin including representatives of a whole number of organisations, while countless signatures are collected and new Peace Committees formed. This has been the case in Givors, Oullins and Lyon where 4 new peace committees have recently been set up. The same applies to the Ain Department where, in addition, 5000 postcards have been distributed. In the Loire the Roanne regional peace council and 19 organisations will hold a meeting on 20 December.

In the Paris area thousands of postcards are in circulation in factories and suburbs and the Peace Committees made active preparations for the Deputation Days - 17, 18 and 19 December. The latter will be a national day of protest.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
Editor
Bulletin of the WCP

[World Peace Council]

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HOPE FOR AGREEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

U.N. DRAFT WELCOMED BY WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

In common with all who 'desire to save the present and succeeding generations from the danger of a new and disastrous war', the World Council of Peace wholeheartedly welcomes the Draft Resolution on General and Complete Disarmament, to be submitted to the General Assembly unanimously by all eighty-two members of the United Nations Organisation.

This resolution is a further sign of a change in the world atmosphere - a result of the immense strength of popular opinion throughout the world insisting that the arms race be ended completely and for ever and the resources so released used for the benefit of mankind. It gives hope that the necessary political agreements on disarmament can now be reached.

For ten years the World Council of Peace has been campaigning for general and controlled disarmament and has made practical suggestions of possible bases of compromise which will not put any power at a disadvantage but will protect the interests of all.

The World Council of Peace therefore warmly echoes the hope expressed by the draft resolution, 'that measures leading towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time.'

A favourable outcome will depend on maintaining and increasing the pressure of public opinion. For it will certainly meet much opposition of the kind that has frustrated all earlier attempts at disarmament. Those who profit by cold war and fear to lose by disarmament will try to prevent agreement. They represent, however, a small minority, and the spirit of the time is against them.

Let us all, in the decisive months to come, work with all our strength to secure an agreement on disarmament. Let us all, whatever our outlook or affiliation, seek ways of uniting our efforts so that we may save the world once and for all from the dangers of atomic war.

J.D. BERNAL
Chairman of the
Presidential Committee
of the World Council of
Peace

London, 6 November 1959

41/113/10

[World Peace Council]

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18 December 1959

H.E. The Ambassador of
the United States of America,
1 Grosvenor Square,
London, W.1.

Sir,

I am writing to you as a result of the report which was given on page 9 of The Guardian of 16 December 1959 that Dr. Willard Uphaus had been committed to the county gaol at Concord, New Hampshire, for 'contempt of court', the basis of the charge being his refusal to provide a list of those who had taken part in discussions organised by him at his summer camp meetings in 1954 and 1955.

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Dr. Willard Uphaus is known as a sincere and devoted pacifist and honoured for his uprightness and strength of Christian conviction in many parts of the world. He has been devoted to the concern to bring together people of East and West and people differing widely in philosophy, beliefs or political thought, so that through personal contact and deeper knowledge, enmities may be overcome and understanding and friendship may be fostered.

It is distressing to those who know him or his work in many other countries to learn that his steadfastness in these noble aims has led to what must seem to the outside observer an inhuman political persecution. The good name of the United States can only suffer from this.

To take this action now against Dr. Uphaus is all the more deplorable since it conflicts with the present trend of relaxation in international relations and with the policy being so actively and admirably pursued by President Eisenhower. Indeed, one could say that the President is seeking to apply in his policy what Dr. Uphaus has been preaching.

I have no wish to intervene in internal affairs of your country, nor is it for me to comment on legal processes of the U.S.A. But this question affects the international good name of the United States. I would ask you, therefore, to convey personally to the President the great concern caused in this and many other countries among people who highly esteem the President's efforts for peace and better relations between the peoples, by this treatment of Dr. Uphaus. We hope that the President will himself look into the case, and cause it to be reviewed and Dr. Uphaus set at liberty.

I have the honour to be,

Yours sincerely,

J. D. Bernal

Chairman of the Presidential Committee
of the World Council of Peace

[World Peace Council]

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LETTER TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

4/11/16/20

Dear Mr. President,

After the notable contribution you have made during the past year towards a relaxation of international tension, culminating in a definite arrangement for a meeting of the heads of states on 16th May, it was with the greatest regret that we received the news of your statement of 29th December on the subject of nuclear weapons tests.

We feel that, whatever points of difference on methods of inspection remain unresolved, the statement that the American Government considers itself free to resume nuclear weapons testing cannot but prejudice the success of both the conference on the cessation of nuclear testing and the meeting of the disarmament committee which is to begin in March.

You must know already, from the reactions of public opinion throughout the world, how widely felt this disappointment is, and how a great proportion of mankind, who had hoped to find that the world was set on the path to peace and disarmament, feel themselves threatened once more with the danger of renewed testing and the prospects of an indefinite arms race.

The difficulties you allude to in your statement are, we submit, more political than technical. Given goodwill and mutual trust, they could be removed by negotiations, which, even if protracted, are far better than the previous state of absolutely uncontrolled nuclear weapons testing.

We would urge you very strongly to reconsider your statement, and at least to modify it by a pledge that the United States will not resume such testing before the meeting of the heads of state, where we hope it will be possible to end for ever the threat of nuclear warfare.

Professor J.D. Bernal
Mmé Eugenie Cotton
Mr. Velio Spano
Mme Isabelle Blume
Rev. James G. Endicott
M.Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie
Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
Pandit Sunderlal
Professor Walter Friedrich
M. Laurent Casanova
Mr. Antoine Tabet
Mr. Fernando Targetti
Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg
Mr. Alexander Korneichuk
Mr. Yoshitaro Hirano

RESOLUTION

of the Soviet Public Conference for Disarmament

ON THE FURTHER REDUCTION OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES

The participants in the Soviet Public Conference for Disarmament unanimously and whol heartedly approve the Law on the reduction of the Soviet Armed Forces by one-third -- that most important act of peace adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia, all sections of Soviet society, highly appreciate this wise and bold step taken on the initiative of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

The masses and progressives in all countries welcome this worthy continuation of the other outstanding acts by the Soviet Union facilitating the ending of the cold war and practical implementation of the great programme of general and complete disarmament.

We are convinced that today all countries, all governments, all parliaments should act in the same manner, in order to facilitate agreement on disarmament. Such bold steps designed to lessen the war danger contribute to greater trust between countries, to the easing of international tension, and bring nearer the time when the menace of war will vanish forever.

We condemn the efforts of those who oppose disarmament and seek to belittle the importance and to distort the substance of the historic Law of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on a further considerable reduction of the Soviet Armed Forces. Only a country which has no plans of conquest can reduce the strength of its army and navy by 1,200,000 men. And reversely, the reluctance of a government to reduce its armies gives rise to the legitimate fear that it still continues to regard war as an instrument of its policy.

There is no task more important than that of consolidating world peace. The road to durable peace lies through general, complete and controlled disarmament. The reduction of armed forces and military expenditures, the dismantling of military bases on foreign territory and the ending of nuclear weapons tests everywhere and for all time -- all these measures will facilitate agreement on the complete disarmament of all countries.

Let millions of soldiers return to peaceful labour! Let billions of dollars, pounds, francs and rubles be transferred from military budgets to the budgets of economic development, public education, public health and assistance to under-developed countries!

This Conference voices the hope that the Disarmament Committee of Ten will fulfil the U.N. General Assembly resolution

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on general and complete disarmament and will prepare an international agreement creating conditions for the destruction of all means of waging war.

The honour of performing a mission of tremendous historic importance has fallen to us. May practical measures to make disarmament a reality multiply with each day! May the latest peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union serve as a start for big concrete acts in all countries of the world! May disarmament be general and complete!

SOVIET PUBLIC CONFERENCE
FOR DISARMAMENT

41/11G/32.

Sent Dec 28

12-20-51

Dear WEB ~~X~~ My former customers were all anxious to hear about #2 of the trilogy. Will you send me a dozen copies to begin with? P. S. What do I owe you?

41-18-216

Pauline A. Young
4 Greenbriar Road
Ardencroft
Wilmington 3, Delaware

[1959?]

Dear Mr. Doctor,

With great pleasure we send two letters we received from our readers. They cougratulate you with the Lenin Peace Prize and send you best wishes on that occasion.

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of "Pravda", where your article on the Negro problem in the USA is published.

Yours fraternally, Vl. Zhukov

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[1959]

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中华人民共和国邮电部

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1959 二月 24 下午 7:32

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备註 DEL 0554 0079 7391 1648 (112) 5714 PROFESSOR ETC

名址 LT PROFESSOR AND MRS DU BOIS PEACE COMMITTEE PEKING

电文

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS BEST WELL WISHES HEALTH SUCCESS

HAPPINESS RITA BOB ROSS AND OTHER NEGROES

SVC 1822/K63

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At Home
after the first of December
110-45 Queens Boulevard
Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

41/18/20

8/6/19

Dear Shirley & W. E. B. Du Bois -

Something
for you I intend.
Leaving tomorrow morning.
See you when I get back.
Love - Bess

40-8C-5

THE LIBRARY FOR INTERCULTURAL STUDIES, Inc.

As of February 1, 1959 please change our address

from: 162 East 38th Street, or from 58 Park Avenue,
New York 16, N. Y. New York 16, N. Y.

T O

225 Lafayette Street,
Room 314,
New York 12, N. Y.
Tel: WOrth 6-4526

[1959]

Pamphlet on Negro Question in USA.

Sometime ago I wrote asking if Dr Du Bois or someone else would be prepared to write a short pamphlet on the Negro Question in the USA (about 3,500 — 4000 words) for the International Studies series of the Diplomatic Press and Publishing Co of 13 Cotswold Gardens London, NW 2.
They are offering royalties to the author at the rate of 1d per pamphlet. Their pamphlets usually sell at between 20, 000 and 30, 000 copies.
Please let me know what you think about this. As Dr Du Bois is now very old perhaps you would not like to trouble him with this as perhaps you could have a go if you think the offer named above worth it.

I read your article on Africa in the February (or was it March) issue of Masses and Mainstream in Copenhagen. The editor of "Tiden" the Party monthly showed it to me and told me he was reproducing it in his April number.
George Padmore's book "Africa — Britain's third Empire" is out. I have just received it for review for Labour Monthly. It has been banned in the Gold Coast for "having Communist tendencies"
Albert Kahn said in Stockholm that Paul would be coming in the Summer. Is that true?
I send the enclosed statement from Seretse Khama

Best wishes,

Yours fraternally,

Desmond

24-1-20

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